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Wonderful variety of New Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses and Waists, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

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BAKER'S

343 W. Main St. Clarksburg.

NOTED GERMAN SPY AGAIN IN CUSTODY



Ignatius T. T. Lincoln (left) and his captors.

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, naturalized Englishman and former member of parliament who calls himself an "international spy," was taken into custody a few days ago following his escape from Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn. Although Lincoln has been active in behalf of Germany since the outbreak of the war, federal authorities were materially assisted in his capture by Americans of German birth.

KANSAS AND WEST VIRGINIA BUDGETS

(By Charleston Post.)

Today the Post presents a table showing the expenditures of West Virginia compared with those of Kansas. The population of the latter state is about thirty-one per cent greater than our own, and its total expenditures amount to \$1,904,886.04, as compared with West Virginia's \$3,741,252.51, the per capita expenditure in each case amounting to \$2.75. The latest figures available for Kansas are those of the fiscal year ending in 1914, while they are here compared with the West Virginia figures for 1915. Later in this series the Post hopes to be able to present the Kansas figures for the year 1915. The cost of state government in West Virginia in 1915 was practically the same per capita as the cost of state government in Kansas for the year 1914. In the following table expenditures of the two states are grouped so as to make the amounts devoted to specific purposes as comparable as possible:

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.					
West Virginia—1915			Kansas—1914		
Purpose	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	
Education	\$1,544,625.32	\$1.14	\$1,864,222.98	\$1.04	
Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools, and the Deaf and Blind	332,380.34	.09	360,957.11	.20	
Hospital	505,985.36	.37	829,358.41	.46	
Children's Homes	29,041.55	.02	49,808.71	.03	
Courts and Law Libraries	149,973.93	.11	178,843.94	.10	
Criminal Charges and Lunatics in Jail	81,030.25	.06	70,085.40	.04	
Militia	88,945.76	.06	324,086.15	.18	
Penitentiary	179,011.23	.13			
Maintenance of Capitol Buildings, Mansions and Grounds	31,968.21	.02	53,825.74	.03	
State Elective Officers and Departments	162,948.09	.12	265,216.78	.13	
State Appointive Offices, Commissions and Boards	347,730.94	.26	476,651.23	.25	
Insurance on Public Buildings	30,790.82	.02			
Agricultural Experiment Station	78,274.69	.06	43,987.93	.02	
Geological and Economic Survey	48,721.62	.04			
Civil Contingent Fund	48,098.44	.04			
Printing, Binding and Stationery	61,482.60	.05	88,251.36	.04	
Refunds and Transfer	14,878.04	.01			
Extraordinary Purposes	49,994.06	.04	195,496.49	.11	
Miscellaneous Purposes	41,046.90	.03	204,093.81	.12	
Legislature	111,724.35	.08			
TOTAL	\$3,741,252.51	\$2.75	\$4,904,886.04	\$2.75	

Population of West Virginia, estimated July 1, 1915, 1,359,474; of Kansas estimated July 1, 1914, 1,784,897.

The figures for Kansas are taken from report of the treasurer for 1913-14; p. 35; for West Virginia from the audit of finances, 1915.

*Kansas paid \$77,470.30 for the 1913 session of the legislature; per capita .04.

The regrouping of figures taken from the Kansas auditor's report was made by one of the workers in the Kansas legislative reference bureau, so as to approximate the system of the West Virginia audit recently issued. It is hard to make such a reclassification without overlapping on some of the items, and some of the expenditures made by each state have no exact counterpart in the other. The comparison of the total expenditures, however, is not affected by these considerations, and it is interesting to note the comparative amounts devoted to the various agencies of government, even though those agencies may not in all cases perform exactly equivalent functions.

It will be noted from the table that West Virginia pays ten cents per capita more than Kansas for education; but if the provision made by each of the states for the care and education of its deaf, dumb and blind children is taken into account, the total educational per capita for West Virginia is \$1.25 and for Kansas \$1.24.

On the two items of hospitals and children's homes Kansas makes somewhat more generous provision than West Virginia, but West Virginia spends one cent a head more than Kansas for the maintenance of courts and law libraries. Kansas apparently assumes no part of the burden of expense for criminal charges and lunatics in jails, that expense being met by local authorities instead of being paid out of state funds.

The military forces of Kansas cost the Kansans four cents per capita, and for the same service West Virginians are expending six cents per capita, but the Kansas penitentiary costs are eighteen cents per capita to West Virginia's sixteen cents. On maintenance of capital buildings, mansion and grounds, Kansas is slightly more extravagant than West Virginia.

Lumping the costs of elective offices and departments and appointive offices, commissions and boards, the total is thirty-eight cents a citizen in each state. West Virginia apparently expends considerably more than Kansas on the agricultural experiment station work, but the West Virginia figures include grants from the federal government. Of the \$78,274.69 carried on this account in the West Virginia audit, only \$21,000 comes out of state revenues. Kansas apparently has no use for geological survey, and the expenditures charged to our civil contingent fund must be sought in the miscellaneous item in the Kansas figures.

On page 75 of the Kansas auditor's report for 1913-14 the total appropriations for 1914 are given as \$5,740,756.29; total expenditures \$4,904,886.04; unexpended balances \$835,870.25. In the United States census bulletin on wealth, debt and taxation, page 33, the total expenditures for Kansas are given as \$5,211,322, and the Kansas per capita cost of government is placed at \$2.96; the West Virginia per capita in the same table is given as \$2.14, these figures applying to the year 1913.

It would appear, then, that if West Virginia taxpayers are being ruined by the extravagant state government, the Kansas brethren are in the same boat. It is true they are not quite so far along the road to bankruptcy as the people of Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Maryland and Nebraska, whose state budgets have appeared in the Post in previous numbers of this series of studies; but if, on the other hand, the state government of Kansas has been prudently and frugally administered, is not the West Virginia state government equally frugal and economical on the basis of this comparison of total costs of government in the two states?

All cigarettes are pure, but—

purity alone doesn't make a cigarette SENSIBLE.

We don't know of a single one of our competitors who doesn't make his cigarettes of pure tobacco.

But a pure cigarette that didn't taste just right wouldn't do for you, would it?

And to be really sensible a cigarette must give you more than purity and a good taste.

It must be cool and friendly to your throat and tongue. And it must leave you feeling fine after smoking all day.

Fatimas are not the only cigarette that measure up to all these requirements. There are other sensible ones.

But Fatimas seem to have a big margin in their favor on their good taste. Otherwise they could not outsell all other cigarettes costing over 5c.

You can't tell whether they will just suit your taste until you try them.

At the same time, you can easily prove how sensible they are by these two tests.

Most men who try Fatimas say "Good Bye!" to all other cigarettes right away. That's why Fatimas sell so fast.

Why don't you try Fatimas today?

Ligarette Magazine

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize, the highest award given to any cigarette at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Distinctly Individual"

20 for 15c



TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff in your mouth for a few seconds. Hold and throat. Now blow out the smoke. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel cool and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden stands of rank, dry leaf, you will feel a burning sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper" tickle in your throat, after smoking all day?

Test number two—How do you feel a correct proportion of mild grades—and all of the various grades have been properly blended by age—and if they have qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant tobacco in each of the different types of tobacco, you will be able to smoke gracefully whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it.

But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobacco are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima

FATIMA

THE TURKISH BLEND

A Sensible Cigarette

Charlotes worked on the principle of the taximeter were used in China in the fourth century.

Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save \$2 by Making It at Home

Cough medicines, as a rule contain a large quantity of plain syrup. A pint of granulated sugar with 1/2 pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 64 cents, a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for \$2.60—a clear saving of nearly \$2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good.

It takes hold of the usual cough or chest cold at once and conquers it in 24 hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with quaiacel, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Of Mrs. Chappell, of Five Years' Standing, Relieved by Cardui.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Sarah M. Chappell of this town, says: "I suffered for five years with womanly troubles, also stomach troubles, and my punishment was more than any one could tell."

I tried most every kind of medicine, but none did me any good.

I read one day about Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I decided to try it. I had not taken but about six bottles until I was almost cured. It did me more good than all the other medicines I had tried, put together.

My friends began asking me why I looked so well, and I told them about Cardui. Several are now taking it.

Do you, lady reader, suffer from any of the ailments due to womanly trouble, such as headache, backache, sideache, sleeplessness, and that everlastingly tired feeling?

If so, let us urge you to give Cardui a trial. We feel confident it will help you, just as it has a million other women in the past half century.

Begin taking Cardui to-day. You won't regret it. All druggists.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Literature on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain language. N. B. P. S.

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to lay the foundation for our free government. Their memories are enshrined in the hearts of all liberty-loving people.

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Every American, young and old, native and naturalized, should be familiar with the men who signed the Declaration of Independence. We are proud to announce that we will present to our readers a series of sketches of these early American heroes.

Watch for this great series of patriotic pictures. They will be published in this paper in connection with our advertisements.

Every one is worth saving. They tell the story of America and the men who made our freedom possible. Let the children read and keep them.

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